CONCENTRATED FIREWORKS.

AN ACCIDENT BEIS OFF NIAGARA

FALLS TOO SOON,

And Niagara Falls Sets Fire to a Good Beat
of the Rest of the Frogrammer, so that
the Show Came to an Ead Abrapity, but
a Fine Sight It was White It Lasted
Lively, Teo, for the Mee on the Bridge.
The flamboyant fancy of the most chromatic
pyrotechnic actiat could not have devised anything more startling and evanescent than the
display of fireworks on the bridge last night.
The glamour of the night before, when the
moon looked mi-tily down on the show, was
pale and unimpressive in comparison. No
moon appeared last night to be cellpsed in
the luminous glory of the celestial art.
The fat is, the freworks didn't
give the moon time to got up. They went off
with a dazsling bang that wasn't down on the
programme. The unappreciative stars shone
as hard as they could in an effort to make up
the absence of the moon. All the boats in the
harbor were out, and their lights flashed below the bridge like the stars of a terreslow the bridge like the stars of the starslike like like like like on the bridge

The star like on time with an aerial bombardment that was heard, and doubtless seen, in Harlem. The misty air was split and scarred with bursting shells, whose reverborations rolled thunder-ously along the illuminated valley of the East River. Then there bloomed from the towers of the bridge huge pyrotechnic roses of red. yellow, blue, white, and green.

Simultaneously rockets that burst in golden showers and dripped stars of many hues roared and hissed across the sky. Chains of due and red and green, and chains of undeblue and red and green, and chains of undefinable hues floated from the rockets, swaying like bendulums riverward, and weaving a smoky trail that might have been mistaken for the autograph of a pyrotechnic expert.

The fantastic designs in smoke were almost as interesting as those in firs. Whenever a glant chrysanthemum burst high in air and illuminated things alow and aloff the smoke effects were distinctly across tha field of vision. It was down on the programme that the "grand finale" would be a "fac-simile of Nisgara Falls." It was not ten minuteraster the introductory, reverberant boom of the shells that the middle of the bridge began to glow prismatically. A fountain of golden sparks, permeated with emerald, red, incandescent, blue, and yellow bulbs, that shot through the argent mass as if manipulated by a juggler, dazzled the tens of thousands looking up and the thousands looking down upon it all.

Then everybody was surprised and startled to see a horizontal line of fire flashing under the south roadway. In a moment the blazing line was metamorphosed into a torren' of hissing, starry flame. Niagara had gone off unexpectedly, although the gazing multitude didn't know it. It did not emulate the wonderful one-hose shay by going off all at once. It burst in sections, like the business end of a watering cart out of order. Butenough of it burst to make a splendid show. At least three-quarters of the space between the towers was fringed with fire, which really looked somewhat like Niagara, burnished by a sun that has never shone on this planet. Capping the blazing falls was the most respendent shower of rockets and meteors that ever has been seen in this neighborhood.

Delighted salvos of cheers came up faintly from the river, and following them there arose the vaporous appliause of whistles of a hundred tones, from the situation as a shrilling pyrotechnic misfinable hues floated from the rockets, swaying

dred tones, from the shrill treble of the steam launch to the thunderous base of the Sound steamer.

It was immense, but it wasn't on the programme. It was a thrilling pyrotechnic mistake. After it there were some flights of rockets and bombs that filled the air with ephemeral lustre. Then of a sudden there was nothing to see, except the unobtrusive light of stars and the glittering link of aro lights on the siry theroughfare.

Only thirty-five minutes had passed since the heginning of the exhibition and every heart palpitated with expectancy. Something even greater than Niagara would surely come. But nothing came, it was as if the curtain had been rung down in the middle of a spectacular play. Spectators stirred uneasily inwindows and on roofs and shuffled a mighty chorus of impatience on the sidewalks and streets. Like Oliver Twist, the public was crying for more—more Niagara. The stars, having given up their early habit of talking, made no response to the popular demand.

A whistle in the river hearted y for marked what anybody with any imagination might easily have interpreted. Go on with the show!

Another whistle joined in. The duet swelled on a chorus. Only thirty-five minutes had passed, and everybody expected at least three times that much entertainment.

A tone of decided protest was distinguishable in the medley. The steam was hissing just like a disappointed audience at a niay. Above the tumuit could be heard the weird shriek of the fireboat New Yorker's siren.

The climax was reached when the whistles started to toot a familiar drum call, which may be represented by the words:

Taram, tum. tum.

Taram, tum. tum.

Taram, tum. tum.

Ta-rum, tum, tum, Ta-rum, tum, tum, Ta-rum-petty, tumpetty, tum, tum, tum,

This seemed to give vent to the feeling of disappointment that filled the great crowds affoat and ashore. The flotilla began to disintegrate, renewing, sporadically, its toots of ridicule, when a train was seen croeping Brooklynward on the Bridge. All knew then that the show was over. ridicule, when a train was seen croeping Brooklynward on the Bridge. All knew then that the show was over.

What had happened on the bridge was exciting for the men up there. The structure had been duly cleared on time. The East liver, seen from the bridge, looked like a small, land-locked lake. To north and south the boats were so solidly packed in that it was moossible to tell where land ended and water began. From the bay Liberty's light shone clearly above the confused mass of smaller luminaries. Not far from the great status one of the war shipsent its brilliant search light, penetrating hither and thither among the boats below. Wherever it paused a wonderful sight could be seen. What had before been only a bleak mass, surmounted by a few lights, now became a theatre—all faces, and all faces upturned to the bridge. Directly below the bridge there was nothing but the black water. On the other side New York stretched out in columns of light. The Madison square search light was at work, too. Along the lines of the elevated roads flery serpents crawled.

The fireworks began all right and dimmed the other spleadors of the night. They had been going on ten or twelve minutes when something happened. The "Ningara. Which was to be the finale of the exhibition, extended the whole distance between the two central towers of the bridge along the edge. Not far from it are the line of morfars from which the bombs are fired. A bomb in the middle of the bridge burst as it left the mortar, setting fire to the Ningara. Like a flash the fire ran along, catching other bembs, which were not in a position to be ired, and exploding them, setting of rockets and lights, and transforming all that part of the edillee into a mass of blazing pyrotechnics.

The workmen dropped torches, water palls, and transforming all that part of the edilies into a mass of blazing pyrotechnics.

The workmen dropped torches, water palls, and implements and ran for their lives in both directions, and none too soon, for their fellows seeing the Nigara go

of them received any injuries save a few slight burns.

In a still more unpleasant position were four reporters and as many policemen who were standing near the hig balloon, which was behind a curtain in the promenade in the middle of the bridge. The explosion of the first bomb did not disturb them, as they supposed it to be part of the programme. When the other bombs began to burst, followed by rockets that were careless as to their path, and general explosions, the little gang began to think about moving. They booked to the right and saw a line of fire rushing down on them from that direction. To the left there ran also a racing column of mixed blazes. They huddled behind the curtain and waited.

Presently the two fire lines met in the middle. "Hell has brake loose," remarked one of the policemen. Then he lay down on the bridge and covered his bead with a bucket, an example which his companions would have followed had there been any more buckets.

The policeman's remark was justified. Streams of fire poured over the promenade. Rockets whizzed over it, close by, bolts from the bombs shot through the air, flery serponts wriggled about in perniciously variable lines, which there was no dodging.

A mement later it became still more unpleasant, Heads of rockets, chunks of exploded bombs, and blazing remains of the flery serpents tell like hallstones about the group. A stick half an inch thick and six feet long struck the wooden promenade ten feet way from Tile Sun man and stuck, quivering. It penetrated to a depth of three inches. To complete the discondent of three inches. To complete the discondent of three inches. To complete the discondent of the unfortunates, the big balloon caught after and drove them from the sheltering curtain.

After what seemed an age, there came a final thunderous burst of sound and flame and the deluge was past. With one accord the group made a dash for the shelter of the nearest tower, with whole skins, and the knowledge that among fireworks which shoot three ways at once the wisset o In a still more unpleasant position were four

NIGHTS OF LIGHT AND BEAUTY.

All the World Out in the Streets to Sec-

Gotham put on last night more of the daz-zling finery that she is to wear to-night, and had her townspeople and the strangers within her gate staring in wide-eved wonderment at the surprising new beauties of her variegated

Interesting as was the after-dark parade. which demonstrated both the patriotism and the numerical strength of a religious order of the metropolis, it did not make the myrlads who saw it forgetful of the other ornate attractions of the second night of the entertaining Columbian ceremonials.

While the parade was still going on, and long after it was over, the thousands assem-bled in the streets found diversion in studying the manifold details of that gorgeous night robe that the great city has been busy for weeks preparing for to-night. Fr sh wonders of decorative genius were revealed last night, and some of the dazzling jewelry of illuminating devices was displayed.

Crowds surged through the streets before and after the parade, and learned that the city is surely to make its most brilliant show in its livaliest quarters-Madison square.

The square was dazzling before the proces sion moved last night, and gave the native Now Yorkers, and the thousands of country men who crowded there, a treat that they will never forget. It was the spectacle of a little orest of colored lanterns swaving in the breeze from the trees in the park. New York has never seen anything like this effect on such a scale before.

It was as if a thousand lawn parties had been consolidated on the sward. It was an idea carried out by Architect Stanford White's order, that had apparently been copied from Parisian fôtes and enlarged upon. The crowds stood about the boundaries of the square and gazed, and then wandered under the trees studying how the bewitching effect had been

studying how the bewitching effect had been produced.

It was readily discerned that it was only a part of the planned illumination of the park that was exhibited, however—a sort of experimental attempt at a delightful decorative trick. It will be finer to-night.

To enhance the effect the tower of the Madison Square Garden, blazing with electric lights high above the surrounding buildings and dissecting the night with its search light, and delly burst out with a wealth of pyrotechnic splender. Bombs burst high up over the heads of the assembled multitudes and decorated the vault of the sky with colored fires. The towering white marble building next to Dr. Parkhurst's church was aglow with a richer equipment of electric lights than on Monday night, and the hotels on the east and north and south of the park, with all their windows brilliantly lighted, completed an almost these theorogaliances were alive too, and had.

Monday night, and the hotels on the east and north and south of the park, with all their windows brilliantly lighted, completed an almost ideal 'slumination of the city's favorite square.

Other thoroughfares were alive, too, and had innumerable attractions for the uncounted sightseers who were out of doors to see what they might have missed on Monday night. Thousands went up town to the Park to enjoy the after-dark view of the magnificent Columbus arch at Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth street, which is easily the most exquisitely beautiful of the city's temporary decorations. It was worth going miles to see, and those who have not yet viewed it have missed one of the greatest of the sights of the Columbian jubiles. Other crowds still went down town to Washington square to see the illuminated permanent arch of marble that is the city's memorial of the Washington Centennial. Colored electric sprays brought out its striking architectural details with fantastic distinctness. And made it look, if anything, more beautiful than ever.

Eighth avenue, which is the up-town Bowery of Gotham, came in last night for its own share of distinguished consideration from the country folk, and it is simple justice to the thriving thoroughfare to report that the contemplation of its manifold decorations yielded pleasure to these rural sightsoers. They seemed to feel at home there.

The avenue belook itself to lanterns for house decorations, and the line of electric street lights, stretching for miles like a giant necklace, effectively set off the swaying string of colored light that the lanterns made.

The Howery came out strong again in welcame to the masses who took delight in traversing its famous expanse when the fire works show on the Bridge was ended. The stores were all open again for the inspection of the stores were alloned again for the inspection of the town and the shooting galleries, the restaurants, and the salooting galleries, the restaurants, and the salooting galleries the restaurants, and the salooting galleries,

SUNG BY 2,200 MALE POICES.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Were Linteners at the Production of the Columbus Cantata. The German singing societies of New York and the neighborhood celebrated Columbus and his achievements last night with one of the biggest and nitogether most notable concerts held in the city for some time.

The singers taking part, the works presented, the audience, and the place of assemblage were all in an especial degree notable. concert was a most worthy part of the Colum

More than sixty German singing societies were represented in the chorus of about 2,200 male voices, and with about half a dozen ex ceptions, all have their homes in this city. The concert was given in the Seventh Regiment armory, the only building considered in any way large enough for the event portender

sory serpents ieil like hallstones about the group. A stick half an inch thick and six feet long struck the wooden promenade ten feet away from Tus Suy man and stuck quivering. It penetrated to a depth of three inches. To complete the discomfort of the unfortunates, the big balloon caught after and drove them from the sheltering curtain.

After what seemed so age, there came a final deluge was past. With one accord the group made a dash for the shelter of the nearest tower, with whole skins, and the knowledge that among fireworks which shoot three ways at once he wisest course is to cover your head and it was midnight before Wall and Broad streets put on their usual deserted appearance. Thousands came down town on the elevated roads after the shew was all over expecting to see a part of it at least. They wouldn't be convinced that the last recket had been fired. There was the

concert was mainly taken up with the presentation of Mr. Melamet's cantrata. "Columbus."

The solo parts were taken by Emma Juch, soprano: Marie Groebl, contraito: E. C. Towne, tenor, and Heinrich Meyn, baritone. The orchestral music was furnished by the New York Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Melamet conducted his own work.

The concert opened with a "Fest Marsch," by Frank Van Der Stucken, for orchestra and chorus. This was conducted by Mr. Van Der Stucken, and its musical excellence and the splendid style in which it was presented evoked much commendation. Following this was "Hail Columbia," for orchestra and chorus, conducted by Heinrich Zeellner.

Then the audience settled itself for the cantrala, when a wave of cheering broke from the right of the chorus. It spread over the whole of the gallery, where the men, being clevated, could see what started it. Then people stood on their seats and saw Mr. Cleveland making his way toward a box with Mrs. Cleveland on his arm.

There was considerable cheering for saveral

his arm.

There was considerable cheering for several minutes after, and it broke out again at every pause in the programme, and at the close of the concert. Gov. Flower and Mayor Grant were also to have been present, but they were kept away by force of circumstances.

Of the cantata itself very much in high praise can be said from its initial hearing, and it is a work that will doubtless be heard very frequently hereafter. It has the merit of being short, and it is very tuneful in many of its passages.

It tells the oft-told story of Columbus's satting out, his checkered voyage, and his landing in the promised land. It is told in six parts, in all of which but the first there is about equal work for the soil and the chorus. The opening chorus is majestic and full of spirit, and the second part, where the voyage is going smoothly and auspicieusly, gives the soloists some of the sweetest passages in the solite work.

online work.

The music seems strongly reminiscent of Wagner, or Wagner's methods, and in some parts especially suggests the sweet melodies of the Rhine daughters, not in imitation, but in excellence.

parts especially suggests the sweet melodies of the Rhine daughters, not in imitation, but in excellence.

The progress of the presentation was marked by frequent hearty applause, and at the end the young composer received quite an ovation. Mr. William Steinway made a little speech in praise of Mr. Melamet and his work, and presented to him a wreath of laurel on behalf of the combined chorus, and a trophy of a golden lyre wreathed in laurels from the German Minnerchor of Baltimore of which he is musical director.

The remainder of the concert consisted of an aria from Gounod by Miss Juch, a "Tannhauser" aria by Mr. Meyn, a chorus, "Die Himmel Ruehmen," and the "Star Spangled Banner," in great style by the ensemble.

PHILADELPHIA CALEBRATES. A Great Catholic Day and Night Demo-stration in the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 11 .- The Catholic Colum bian Centennial colebration parade to-day of the boys of the Catholic institutions of Philadelphia was a big success. More than 8,000 lads were in line. Each organization was headed by a band. In addition to the hundreds of banners and standards carried at

the heads of the different bodies every boy in line carried an American flag. The parade was a blaze of color from beginning to end.
At 0:30 o'clock the school children assembled at the Philadelphia ball grounds, where exercises were conducted which lasted nearly an hour, and which consisted of the singing of "America" and other national airs. The parade then started. The line of march was along Broad street to Arch and thence up Eighteenth to the cathedral, where the parade was dismissed with a benediction by Archbishop Catholic high school building, Broad and Vine

liyan. The procession was reviewed at the Catholic high school building. Broad and Vine streets, by the Archi-ishop and a large number of the clergy of the archdicess.

The parade to-night had 25,000 men in line, and was the largest and most gorgeous ever given by Philadelphia Catholics. The city to-day was profusely decorated. The march was from Montgomery avenue to Moore street, countermarching to Spring Garden street. There were many picture-sque floats in line. The organizations marched in close column, twelve abreast, with thirty feet distance between the smaller bodies and 100 feet between divisions. Gen. Russell: Thayer was chief marchal, and had as his aides fifty of the leading Catholics of this city.

The Philopatrian Literary Institute, led by the First Regiment band, displayed a beautiful banner made in France at an outlay of \$2,000 and presented by the Ladies' Columbian Association. The floats shown by the organization represented Columbus at the court of Spain, Columbus landing in America, and Columbus's deathhed. A number of parishes had floats especially constructed. St. Elizabeth's parish had a double one, representing Columbus before Isabella and the thirteen original States. The Church of the Nativity had a model of the Pinta, from whose deck the new land was first sighted.

Six hundred young men of the Church of the Jesu carried bamboo canes decorated with the national and the Spanisn colors. The mounted Catholic Knights presented a fine appearance clad in the armor of the crusaders. When passing the Archishop's reviewing stand at the Catholic High School those in line saluted by moving their torches to their left shoulders and raising their headgear to the Archbishop.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.

Participants in To-day's Parade March Up

Until long after midnight last night people along Fifth avenue were stirred up by the rattle and shrilling of drums and files, and if they roused themselves enough to find out what this last note of the

enough to find out what this last note of the day's doings was about, they found thousands of marching soldiers following the music.

They were the men from Pennsylvania, who had come to take part in the military parade of to-day.

They came on special trains, some over the Reading road and some on the Pennsylvania. More will arrive this morning.

Those who were marching up town last night were on their way to quarters.

They have the use of the armories of the Tweifth and Twenty-second Regiments. They will all breakfast together at the Twenty-second Armory this morning.

NEW HAVEN'S CELEBRATION.

Kalehts of Columbus Celebrate With Parade-The Music of the Day.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 11 .- The Knights of Columbus of Connecticut took possession of the city early this morning and celebrated the discovery of America. The total number of men in the parade is placed at 6,000, while it is safe to say that there were at least 30,000 strangers in the city.

The first float represented Columbus at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella demonstrating his theory. The second pictured the anylgator's departure from the port of Palos leaving the shore in a boat surrounded by his

leaving the shore in a boat surrounded by his lieutenants, while on the shore the llishop was giving his blessing to the venturesome sailors.

The landing of Columbus was typifled by the third representation. The float was decorated with foliage and Columbus was surrounded by his companions and a group of Indians, welcoming him to the shores of the new world. The last of the floats was an allagorical tableaux, which represented all the States and Territories, surmounted with the flaure of Columbia. The car was decorated with the national colors, and the children on it were dressed accordingly, bearing names of the States and Territories which they represented. Each float was drawn by six horses, led by costumed grooms.

Each float was drawn by six horses, led by costumed grooms.

The afternoon programme was largely musical. It embraced the consolidation of thirty-six hands on one stand, making an orchestra of 1.080 pieces, under Prof. Clappe, musical director United States Military Academy, West Point. The united choirs of the city's churches made a consolidated choir of 100 voices. The oration was by the liev. W. J. Maher, Chancellor of the diocese of Hartford, National anthems of Spain, Italy, France, Germany, and Ireland were played by the bands, and the exercises closed with the singing of 'America.'

An interesting and unique decoration in the window of a jeweller in Union square has been attracting much attention during the past two days. It consists of the word "Columbus" in rubies, diamonds, and supphires set in jewellers' wax. The word is about 14 inches long, each letter being about 14 inches high. Two hundred and sixty stones form the word. The letters C and B are of rubies. Diamonds form the O. U. M. the U's being formed of double lines, and the L and S are of sapphires. At night, under the glare of a strong light above, the gems seem to stand out from the dead white background of wax in glittering and continuous lines of red, white, and blue fire.

In Olden Times.

Piace Intelligence at a Premiur-Pro-motions and High Salaries Await Those Exployees Who Will Work and Learn.

HOMESTEAD, Oct. 11 .- In spite of the assertions of the strikers that the machinery in

the mills is being broken by the non-union workmen, and that the material produced by them is worthless. Superintendent Potter and the other authorities at the mills say that the new workmen are in some respects superior to the old, and that they will eventually surpass the old in all things. Some of the new men, who have been referred to contemptuously by the strikers as college dudes, are particularly promising. Among the latter are some who have really graduated from colleges, while others have been engaged in professions, or have held clerkships in offices. It may seem surprising that such men should be willing to do manual labor so severe, to don the overalls of the day laborers, and to work amid the dirt. the smoke, and the awful din of the foundries and machine shops. There must, of course, be some strong motives to prompt such conduct on their part. Although the earnings of some of the late workers were very consider-

able for laboring men in manual occupations, some averaging as high as \$3,000 a year, yet this inducement would hardly be considered the incentive for college-bred men to sacrifice work which requires an abandonment of habits and surroundings dear to all men of education and refinement. To understand the situation thoroughly one must have an idea of the mills and machinery, of the changes which have oc-curred in them within recent years, and of the pportunities for further Improvement by intelligent men. Eight large mills are included in the Home

stead works. The New Open Hearth Mill and the Old Open Hearth Mill, each of which has eight furnaces, turn out steel made by the openhearth process for armor and boiler plate and low grade tools. In the Universal Armor Plate Mill the steel is rolled into plates of the required strength and thickness for armor. There are also the 110-inch Mill, the Beam Mill, the Boiler Plate Mill, the Rod Mill, and the Bessemer Mill, where there are two converters. In addition, there is the nickeling department, where armor plates are treated, and the department where skilled mechanics put the finishing touches to these plates. To the amateur it seems surprising that these mech nics, who are highly skilled, should rein the mills whose work does not require the same experience or skill. The reason for that, however, is at the bottom of all the trouble that has occurred at Homestead, and, to a certain extent, explains why the college men and clerks are willing to work in the mills.

As good an explanation of the wages paid to the steel workers as any heard by THE SUN reporter was furnished by M. P. Schooley, the Clerk of the Borough, and a consistent friend whose patronage enables him to conduct a

of the strikers, whose votes elected him, and whose patronage enables him to conduct a local newspaper. Burgess McLuckie referred the reporter to Schooley for authoritative information, and the Carnegie officials were satisfied, also, with his explanation.

"The steel workers," said Mr. Schooley, "got such high wages for the past few years because they were paid according to the output. The rate was established when the machinery was limited in its operations and the output was small. As improved machinery was introduced the output was greatly increased, and the rate remaining the same, the earnings of the steel workers were increased in proportion, without cailing for any extra laber. In fact, every improvement lessened the hardships. Perhaps the company would have reduced the rate as soon as it became apparent that the men were receiving large additional pay that they had not carned, if the men had not been able through their union to keep the company to it. The men discouraged apprentices who wanted to learn how to do their work, and thus forced the company to keep them. The steel workers are specialists. They know their own work, but have no general knowledge of mechanics. Their work does not require skill, but I should say it cailed for considerable experience."

The hardest and heaviest work done in the Homestead Mills js apparently the easiest. The need of experience in the steel worker is most apparent at the furnaces. It is said that only an experienced eye can tell when the fiery mass is ready for removal. How long it would take an intelligent man to learn this may be gained by the prosent experiment with intelligent but inexperience much less experience, according to all accounts, but demands two been mass is roady for removal. How long the work in a proper of the roller one of the highest raid non in the cording to all accounts, but demunds two other attributes much more difficult to obtain—intelligence and coolness. The variety controlled by levers, which are noted that the same that the control of himself while the mass through the control of himself while the mass his mind alort, his body active. He mass have absolute control of himself while the massing the control of himself while the company. One was to continue with the same less of laborers at a reduced rate. That was adorded. Then the question arose as to the means of attracting mon of which or himself while the company. One was to continue with the same and continue, or, if necessary, increase the same possibilities. The answer was that the continue, or, if necessary, increase the continue, or, if necessary included the continue of the massing the continue of the ma

with it and study of it. He must learn the theory and the practical working of every bit of macinnery.

Mr. Frick showed his helief in these theories by putting his own brother-in-law at work in the armor plate finishing mill. The latter has been a favorite in Newport, New York and Pittsburgh society or years, and is one of the best-dressed and finest-looking men in Pittsburgh. Most of his time heretofore had been put in in fashionable drawing rooms, and he was in great demand for afternoon teas. When The Sun reporter saw him he had on overalls and blouse, with sleeves rolled up to the clbows, and face, hands, and arms were blackness with smudges of greate and smoke. He would hardly have been recognized by any of his swell acquaintances, but some day he will know all about the mills, and then he will be able to his an important executive office understandingly. On the same day the reporter saw a son of Gen. Fitz John Porter running the manipulator in the Ed-inch mill. The son of a wealthy Pittsburgh optician was working the crane in the ID-inch mill. A once well-known from broker of Pittsburgh as sworking the crane in the ID-inch mill. A once well-known from broker of Pittsburgh as superintendent of the bricklayers. A Pittsburgh had been installed as superintendent of the Dricklayers. A Pittsburgh had been installed as superintendent of from colleges, besides clerks from the company's offices, at work in the different mills. There were many other men who stood high socially in Pittsburgh, most of whem had graduated from colleges, besides clerks from the company's offices, at work in the different mills. There were many other men who stood high socially in Tittsburgh most of whem had graduated from colleges, besides clerks from the company's offices, at work in the different mills that they were learning rapidly, and the officials were highly pleased with their work.

TITTER DEACON'S TROUBLES.

Mis Case Against Mis Wife Will Be Brought

CANNES, Oct. 11 .- Edward Parker Deacon. whose case against his wife for criminal adul tery with M. Abeille will be tried on Thursday. arrived here this afternoon and took rooms at the Hotel des Princes. Mrs. Deacon is ex-pected to reach here to-morrow. Mr. Deacon looks worried and anxious. He

told a correspondent that he feared he would lose his case in consequence of the persistent efforts of the Abellie family to turn public opinion against him. The Abellies, he says, have already spent 300,000 francs in opposing him. On the press alone they spent 120,000 francs, and the result has been a newspaper campaign against him, which caused his imprisonment and is likely to cause the dismissal of the present charge against his wife. Everybody who has shown him kindness, Mr. Deacon says, has been attacked by editors in Deacon says, has been attacked by editors in the pay of the Abeilles. The coming trial will be before a bench of Judges and without a jury, but, Mr. Deacon says, the Judges have been so prejudiced by the miarspresentations of the press that, with the best intentions, they can hardly treat him impartially.

In expectation of prejudice Mr. Deacon has brought here with him a dozen witnesses from Switzerland, the Riviera, and other localities where Mrs. Deacon and M. Abeille were together. He has also his stenographer, who will take down for him the teatimony of these witnesses as to the criminal intimacy of the couple. If beaten at the trial on Thursday he will take the stenographer's reports to the United States with him and use them as evidence in a suit for divorce. In fact, Mr. Deacon says, he regards the Grasse Court more in the light of a commission for taking evidence than as a judicial tribunal to give an impartial decision upon his case.

Last Monday Mr. Deacon visited his eldest daughter, who is at school in Paris. While he was with her, Mrs. Deacon called, and was shown into the room. There was a violent scene, in which the daughter learned for the first time of the cause of the trouble between her father and mother. Finally, Mr. Deacon ordered Mrs. Deacon ord the house. Mr. Deacon tows, law or no law, he will have his children. He says he will not even give up the baby now with its mother.

The local interest in the case is intense. The Abeille family are seeking to pack the court room with their friends, and to prevent the admission of press representatives, lest the truth about the guilt of M. Abeille should be the pay of the Abeilles. The coming trial will

court room with their friends, and to prevent the admission of press representatives, lest the truth about the guilt of M. Abeille should be laid before the public.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

William of Germany Pays His Annual Vielt to Frank Jones. VIENNA, Oct. 11.-Emperor William arrived at the Hetzendorff station, near Schoenbrunn. this morning, and was received by Emperor Franz Josef, the Cabinet, and the military officials of the court. After the Emperors had em braced and kissed each other, they proceeded to the Schoenbrunn summer palace. The object of the visit is not political. The German his grandfather, who made it a point to have a friendly meeting with the Emperor of Austria every fall. To-day the Emperors will hunt, and to-morrow evening they are expected to attend a gala performance at the Court Theatre.

Theatre.

Emperor William was entertained at dinner by the imperial family in the little gallery at the summer palace in Schoenbrunn. To-morrow the Emperor will hunt and in the evening will attend the opera.

On Thursday there will be a gala dinner early in the evening at the Hofburg, and later another Imperial theatre party.

another Imperial theatre party.

The palace at Schoenbrunn, where the Emperor of Austria is entertaining his guest is on the outskirts of Vienna. It derives its name, like Fontainebleau, from a beautiful spring which was discovered in the grounds. The present palace, standing on the site of an old innting lodge, was erected by Maria Theresa, with the success, architecturally speaking, that characterizes so many buildings of the eighteenth century. It contains the labulous number of 1.441 rooms, exclusive of 1.58 gitchens, and is richly furnished. Its gardens, laid out in the style of those of Versailles, include a palm house, a fountain representing Neptune and the Tritons, an orangery, and a menagerie well stocked with specimens of anilmais and birds beculiar to the Austrian empire. Thirty-two statues rise against a background of foliage, and at the end of all there is a pond at the foot of an elevation, crowned with the dioriette, an elegant classic colonnade, commanding fine views of Vienna and its environs.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

Editor Stead Belleves There Is Concinnive

Proof that phe is Innocent.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Editor Stead of the Review of Reviews has written an article entitled "Ought Mrs. Maybrick to be Tortured to Death?" for the next number of the latter publication. The chief feature of the article is Mr. Stead's assurance that he has a copy of the

of labor has been entailed upon the persons having in charge the allotment of blaces. Thousands of friends and admirers of the dead poet will be unable to get inside the door. Seats have been given to several survivers of listaclars, who wish to pay a last tribute of honor to the author of the "Charge of the Light Brigade." All the boys from the torden Home, in which Tennyson, was deeply interested, will be admitted and will be drawn up in double line in the nave.

In response to a request from Hallam Tennyson, lord Salisbury will be a pail bearer at the funeral to-morrow.

Tennyson's body reached Waterloo station at 8:35 o'clock this evening. The coffin, covered with wreaths, was placed in a hearse and taken to St Faith's Chanel, Westminster Abbey. Lady Tennyson and Hallam Tennyson followed in a carriage. The coffin was placed on stools in the chapel and a union jack was thrown over it. After the offering of a prayer by Canon Duck worth the little group of friends who had gathered at the chapel to receive the body dispersed.

LONDON, Oct. 11.-It is understood that the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland will receive the rentals of the Florida estates, estimated at the rentals of the Florida estates, estimated at over \$250,000. The late Duke's will is to be proved shortly. It will dispose of an enormous property. The present Duke inherits nearly 1,000,000 acres mostly in Scotland, of which the Sutherlands own the fifteenth part. About 150,000 acres in Ross pass from the new Duke to his younger brother, the Earl of Cromartie. The trouble between the Dowager Duchess and the new Duke concerning Titensor Bouse and the railway atoks is no nearer settlement than a week ago, and probably will be brought into the courts shortly. POYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE. All other baking powders

leave traces of alkali or acid in the food. Royal is indis-

pensable where finest, most wholesome food is required.

NEW YORK'S EQUINE QUARTER.

The Interesting Studies of Horses and of

If the blocks of Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth. and Twenty-sixth streets, between Lexington and Third avenues, were in London, they would be called somebody's mews. They constitute the equine tenement-house region To be sure, horses from physical necessity do not pack so closely as human beings, but the stables that line these thoroughfares are really in their way close counterparts of the human tenements, since the horses inhabit not only the ground floors but cellars and sec ond stories as well. If the census takers'did their duty here they must have found that the human population was outnumbered ten to one by the equine.

All men with rural memories tucked away somewhere in their mental anatomy enjoy, this horsy region of New York. To pass through one of those stable-lined thorough-fares, to eatch the strong odor of naturally engendered ammonia, to see the smoking straw piles, the cats that bask in the sunshine, the long files of bewitching tails, gray, black, bay, and sorrel, and to hear the horse talk mixed with biasphemy thrown in by way of literary finish and not with profane intent, is like a return to the country. Some persons profess to have seen chickens there, scratching about as if there were no cobble stones just under the thin layer of earth, and there are legends of a cock that crows every morning at sunrise.

There are old fellows over there who have boyhood; men who have spent all of their mature years and twelve hours out of every twenty-four in equine society, who know horses far better than they know men, who live in this life-centre of a hemisphere, but are unacquainted with any architecture save that unacquainted with any architecture save that of the stables, and are ignorant that outs are more used for gambling than for horse food. Coming and going at all hours are stout men, with outdoor complexions and faces full of good-natured shrowdness. There are younger men in shabby overcoats, smoking cigars and likewise carrying whips. All of them tramp about among the horses, close to catapult hoels, with that ample confidence in equine forhearance which only renuine horse lovers acquire. They gather in knots as a freckled, bare-armed groom leads a giant Percheron with thunderous trot up and down the long vista between the double row of glistening rumps.

Percheron with thunderous trot up and down the long vista between the double row of glistening rumps.

Contemporaneous art has neglected this region, much to the loss of art. Here you have man as seen under the civilizing influence of horses, and horses not yet too much spoiled by association with man. As to light and shade, and form and color, there is plenty of all that, as any artist could detect at a glance. Here is a double file of fetlocks, rumps, and talls, each one of the last swathed for eight inches in red cight, such of the second bearing a numbered and pasted tag, to the imagination of its annoved wearer a persistent fly that will not of, either at trembling hide, swish of tall, or angry emphasis of hoof. The peopled vista extends the length of a whole block, with skylight roof overhead and sunshine at either end. There is a fine study in the fall of light and shade upon swelling rump, or nervous heel at wary rest. There is something finer still in the raw Irish lad just taken in as groom. His unbuttoned shirt bares his breast, and that noble assemblage of hone and muscle and tendon, just below the Adam's apple, which is seemingly more an index to manly strength than even the mas and slope of mighty shoulders, is exposed that men may be ence more reminded that if modern sculpture falls short of the Greek it is not for lack of models.

When Ezra N. Coon Attempted to Bite Its

Oct. 11.-Ezra S. Coon came losing his life while catching cels from the shore of a pond in Pleasant Mount township last Wednesday. He and Samuel Brown were fishing some distance from one another, and while Brown was balting his book he saw Coon struggling on the ground as though in a fit. He ran to his companion, and found that he was being choked to death by an sel that had gone down his throat six or seven inches.

had gone down his throat six or seven inches. Brown grabbed the eel, but it was so slippery that he couldn't hold it, and he got his hands full of sand, seized it again, and tuggod away until he pulled it out. The cel weighed seven pounds.

When Coon came to he said that the eel colled itself around his right arm while he was taking the hook from its mouth, and that when he went to blte it on the head to kill it, as he had done to hundreds of eels before, it gave a lungs and drove its head so far down. gave a lunge and drove its head so far down his throat that he became helpless at once.

Cholera in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Oct. 11.-There were thirteen resh cases of cholera here to-day, three leaths, and 132 burials. In the hospitals 091 patients are being treated. The official report says that there have been altogether 17,910 cases of cholera in the city and 7,988 deaths. It is expected that by Oct. 15 the city can truthfully be declared free of the plague.

Victoria's Message to Tennyson's Son. LONDON, Oct. 11.-The Queen's message of

ympathy to Hallam Tennyson says: "I am most truly grieved that the great poet and kind friend has left the world. He was ever so kind to me, and so full of sympathy. I feel so deeply for your dear mother and your-self, his devoted son."

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The steamers of the French line to New York will resume sathing to and from Havre on Oct. 22. Their port of departure and arrival during the cholera endeenic has been Cherhourg. Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, who has been living in Italy during recent years, is reported to be in an alarming state of dobjity. Ho is 10 years of age.

The Czechis, Antosch and S. Vobeda, have been arrested in this city on suscicion of having been implicated in the attempt to blow up Emperor Franz Josef's special train last spring.

The bark Tranquebar, from Cardiff for Bahia with coal was lost on Sept. 22 at the mouth of the Amazon. Four sailors were saved, and the Captain and five sailors were drowned.

Advices have been received of a revolt in Crete. The inhabitants of the island have seized roads and mountain passes, and have held their own in numerous encounters with the Turkish troops. Reconferements have been forwarded from Constantinoric.

TO MAKE A PITISURGED SUBURD.

Why Allegheny City, Acress the River, to Rea y to Accept Assexation,

PITTEBURGH Oct. 11.-The scheme to increase the population of Pittsburgh by taking in the surrounding country, after the Chicago fastion, noticed in The Sun of a recent data, has some interesting features. In every other scheme for consolidation by a great city of adjoining cities and villages opposition has been manifested by the politicians of the smaller places, who fear that their influence will be lessened. The Sun has repeatedly, shown that the people of Brooklyn are anylous shown that the people of Brooklyn are anxious to have their city consolidated in the Greater

shown that the people of Brooklyn are anxious to have their city consolidated in the Greater New York, but legislation looking to such a result has been balked by the Brooklyn politicians, who seem to fear that Tammany will get the better of them.

In the Pittsburgh consolidation scheme, however, the opposition is very slight, and that for a reason almost ludicrous. Right across the Allegheny River from Pittsburgh is Allegheny City, a large town in its own right, with wealth in abundance. It is commended with Pittsburgh by bridges. It is from its politicians, if from any source, that opposition might be expected. Allegheny is semich like Brooklyn that except for the difference in size and geographical character one might be mistaken for the other. The Allegheny people resemble the Brooklynites, teo, in many respects. Lively Pittsburgh is to the Alleghenian what New York is to the Brooklynite. Ask an Alleghenian where he lives, and he will promptly reply. Pittsburgh. They had a joke on the Mayor of Allegheny last summer when they discovered that he had registered at a summer resort hotel as a resident of Pittsburgh. Yet it is notorious that nine Alleghenians and other male residents of Allegheny are supposed to belong in Pittsburgh by some of their acquaintances, and all who can afford them have private letter boxes in the Pittsburgh Post Office. Thus little opposition to the consolidation scheme is feared from the residents—politicians or others—of Allegheny City.

OBITUARY.

Xavier Marmier is dead. He was a traveller and literateur, and born in 1800. In his 21st year he published his first work. "Poetical Sketches," the inspiration for which he received while making tours of Switzerland and the Netherlands. He visited Germany in 1832,

ceived while making tours of Switzerland and the Netherlands. He visited Germany in 1832, and between 1832 and 1830 made foreign tours in the interest of the Government to carry out certain archaeological investigations. Upon his return he was made a member of the Legion of Honor. In 1839 he became a professor of foreign literature at Rennes: in 1840. Librarian of the Department of Public Instruction. In 1846 he was placed in charge of the St. Genevieve Library. In 1870 he was admitted to the academy in the rooms of M. de Pongerville. In 1873 he became officer of the Legion of Honor. He wrote voluminously on his travels in Europe.

Alfred Vredenburgh, for more than thirty-three years the chief clerk or deputy receiver in the Tax Department office of New York city's municipal Government, died yesterday morning at his home in Bayonne from a sudden attack of neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Vredenburgh was a descendent of a famous old Knickerbocker family. He was born in New York city on Oct. 10, 1823. Almost half a century ago he married a daughter of Cars. Abram B. Purdy, Mr. Vredenburgh was a member of the Holland Society and the New Jersey Athletic Club. He leaves three adults sons—Aifred P., recently Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Kennel Club: Edward I.s. a well-known athlete, and Frank Vredenburgh.

burgh.

Lieut Julius Procharzka of the United States Marine Corpa died vesterday from typhold fever at the Naval Hospital in Brooking, in his 24th year. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Wisconsin in 1885, and graduated in 1880, and after a two years cruise in the Baltimore was appointed to the Marine Corps. He contracted the fever while en duty at Camp Low, Sandy Hook, a few works.

Dr. Samuel Barr of South Dakota died suddenly in Washington on Monday, at the house of his cousin, Mrs. Mary A. Nicholson. He was about 53 years old, a Mason of high degree, and a prominent member of the G. A. R. James I. Dennett, formerly President of the Pittsburgh, Lewis and Lake Eric Rallway, died yesterday in Pittsburgh. Erastus Ketcham, a prominent builder and contractor of Hicksville. L. I., is dead at his home. Harry Prior, the oldest lawyer in Nova. Scotia, is dead at Halifax, aged 84 years.

Convicted and Sentenced Less than a Month. After the Murder. Carmine De Vita was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor in the

Newark Court of Oyer and Terminer yester-day for the murder of Thomas Burns on Sept. 12.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. The decomposed body of an elderly woman was found in the Hudson River at Ninoty-first street, yesterday. The Custom lieuse will be open to-day from 0 to 10 A. M. for the clearance of vessels. The Sub-Treasury, exchanges, banks, and all places of business will be closed all day.

Carmo Lamaco, aged 48, who was convicted in the General Brustons, of assaulting Madelatus Ruggiel, aged 5, at 200 Mott street, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Cowing to State prison for ten years Judge Cowing to State prison for ten years.

Drs. Fitch and Douglas of Relievee Hospital announced yesteriag that Max Clayton, who had been conneitted to their care to be examined, was mentally unsound. The Actor's Fund has, therefore, decided to transfer him to the Long Island Home at Amityville.

The joint legislative committee on Taxatien and Assessments met last night and organized by electing Sensior McClelland Chairman, and Mr. Redmund Sergenticat-Arms. Mesers Thomas J. transfer and Andew Hamilton were selected as counsel for the committee, A stenographer will not be selected until the first meeting for the transaction of business is held.

" Good service is a great enchantment." The modern wizard is the Remington Typewriter.

"Seeing is Believing."

Simple, Beautiful, Good—
these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress
the trath more forcibly. The choicest brie-a-brae in the palace of a the truth more forcibly. The choicest bric-a-brac in the palace of a Vanderbilt reveals nothing finer. We have 2,700 artistic varieties, in brass, bronze, silver, and black fron. Ladies often like to go down among the large wholesale houses and buy of first hands They will find at our salesrooms (the lurgest in the world) a rare collection of Art in

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"The Rochester."